Bite-Size Arabic

Companion Writing Workbook

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Bite-Size Arabic: Companion Writing Workbook

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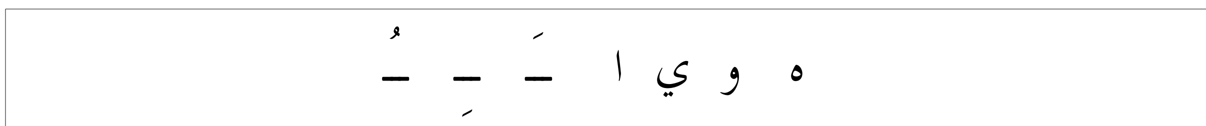
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Zo Te Zeggen, Amsterdam, Netherlands

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Unit 1

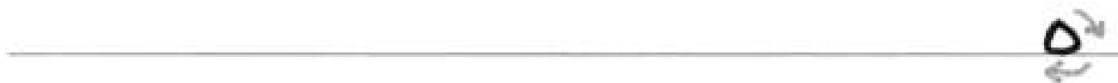


1. New letters and words

The letter *haa’*. The first letter we learned in Unit 1 was the *haa’*:

haa’			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـه	ـهـ	هـ	ه

Let’s start by practicing all four shapes of this letter, starting with the independent form. Use the line to write the letter several times:



Now try the initial form, the form used when a letter connects to the left:



Next comes the medial form, the form used when letters connect on both sides. There are two ways to write this. Which one you choose depends on your own personal style. The first variant resembles how it appears in print:



The other variant, which you may find easier to write, looks like this:



And we end with the final form, the form used at the end of a word when the preceding letter connects to it.



Now that we have practiced all the forms, let's put them together by writing the word *hihihih*, meaning "Hahaha!". Add an explanation at the end. The Arabic explanation point is written just as the English one.



The letter *waaw*. We're now ready to go on to our second letter, the *waaw*:

waaw			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـو	ـو	و	و

The *waaw* is a "non-connector", meaning that it doesn't ever connect to the following letter. That is why the independent and initial shapes are the same, and why the medial and final shapes are also the same. Try your hand a writing the *waaw* a few times, in both of its shapes:



We can now combine the *haa'* and the *waaw* to form the word *huwa* 'he', which is included in the vocabulary for this unit. Let's first write it as it will usually appear, without any diacritics:

And now let's add in the short vowel markings: a *ḍamma* over the *haa'* and a *fatḥa* over the *waaw*. Don't write these diacritics until you have finished writing the *waaw*:

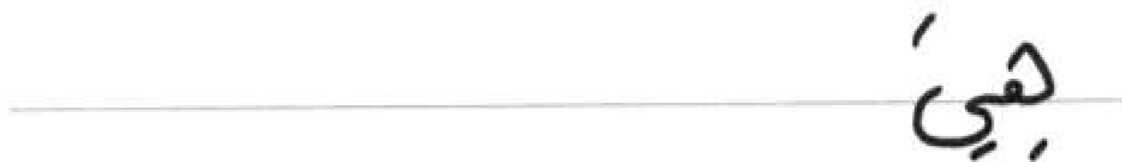
The letter *yaa'*. The next letter we learned was the *yaa'*:

yaa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـي	ـيـ	يـ	ي

First practice writing the independent form. In handwriting, the two dots are usually abbreviated to a short dash. Write this dash as the last step:

The final form of the *yaa'* is basically the same, except that it connects to the preceding letter. Let's practice this by writing the word *hiya* 'she', without any diacritics:

Now that you have done that, let's try adding the diacritics for the short vowels: a *kasra* under the *haa'* and a *fatḥa* over the *yaa'*:



We are left with the initial and medials shapes of the *yaa'*. First practice the initial shape:



And now practice the medial shape:



We haven't learned any words with the medial *yaa'* yet, but we will use the initial shape in just a moment.

The letter *'alif.* The final letter we learned in this unit was the *'alif*, which is another non-connector:

'alif			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـا	ـا	ا	ا

The *'alif* can be written in two different directions, depending on whether it is connected ot the preceding letter. To write the independent/initial shape of the *'alif*, you go downwards:



But to write the medial/final shape, you go upwards:



Let’s now combine the letters *yaa’*, *’alif*, and *haa’* to form the word *yaah* ‘wow’. Add an exclamation point at the end:



2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 1-A. One useful type of exercise for beginning students is called a “letter connection exercise”. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form, and then you need to connect them to form a word. This helps you practice choosing the correct shapes of all the letters. Here’s an example:

ه + ي + و ← هيو

Because at this point you only know a few letters, our first letter connection exercises will use imaginary words. In later units, when you have learned a few more letters, the letter connection exercises will use real words. Shall we give it a try? Remember: the letters *’alif* and *waaw* are non-connectors, which never connect to the following letter.

1 ه + ا ← ________________________

2 ي + ا + ه ← ________________________

3 و + ا + ي ← ________________________

4 ه + ي + ا ← ________________________

5 ي + و + ه ← ________________________

Unit 2

ن ت أ ـْ

1. New letters and words

The letter *taa'*. The first letter we learned in Unit 2 was the *taa'*:

taa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـت	ـتـ	تـ	ت

This letter has all the same shapes as the *baa'*, but with two dots on top instead of just one. As was the case with the *yaa'*, in handwriting these two dots are usually abbreviated to a short horizontal dash. Let's practice all four forms, starting with the independent form:

ت

Now try the initial form:

تـ

Next comes the medial form:

ـتـ

And we end with the final form:

ـت

Now let’s try writing some of these forms in real words. The word *haat*, which is an imperative form (command form) meaning ‘bring!’, combines the independent *taa*’ with two other letters you have already learned:

هات!

And the word *tihtu* ‘I got lost’ has both an initial *taa’* and a final *taa’*:

تِهتُ

The letter nuun. We’re now ready to go on to our second letter from this unit, the *nuun*:

nuun			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـن	ـنـ	نـ	ن

Let’s practice all four forms of this letter, starting with the independent and final forms, which have a similar shape. Make the base nice and round:

ـن ن

Now also try the initial and medial forms. This should be easy, since the base of these forms has the same shapes as the *baa'* and the *taa'*:



A word you have learned with one of these shapes is *hunaa* 'here':



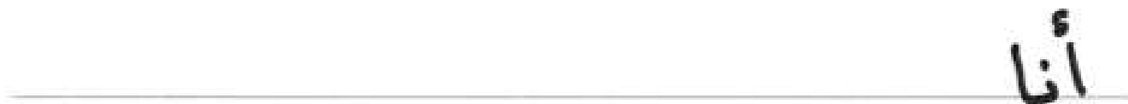
And a word with both the initial and independent shapes is *nuun*, the name of the letter:



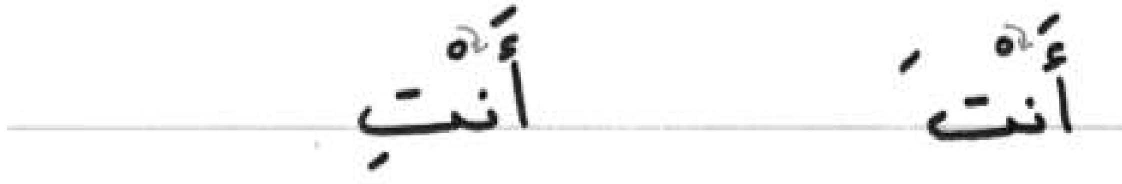
The *hamza*. In this unit we had our first encounter with the *hamza*, which represents the glottal stop. First let's just practice the basic shape of the *hamza*:



Now we'll place this hamza on top of an *'alif*, which is the way we have encountered it in this unit. Let's practice writing this in the word *'anaa*, meaning 'I':



The *sukuun*. The *sukuun*, the diacritic indicating that a consonant is not followed by a vowel, is written as a little circle above a letter. Write it in a clockwise motion above the *nuun* in the words *'anta* 'you (m.)' and *'anti* 'you (f.)':



Remember that in handwriting and other unvocalized texts, these two words will look identical, both written like this:

أَنْت

If you needed to indicate the difference, it would be sufficient just to write the final *fatḥa* or *kasra*.

The question mark. Since we learned the word *'ayna* 'where' in this unit, we can begin to ask questions. So, let's also practice writing the Arabic question mark, which is the mirror image of the one used in English:



Now write the question *'anya 'anta?* 'Where are you?'



2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 2-A. Here is another letter connection exercise. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word. Here's an example:

هنا ← ه + ن + ا

Because you still only know a few letters, this letter exercise uses imaginary words. But very soon you will know enough letters for us to use real words. Remember: The letters *'alif* and *waaw* are non-connectors; they never connect to the following letter.

1 ه + ت + ه ← ______________________

2 ن + ت + ا ← ______________________

3 ن + و + ه ← ______________________

4 ن + ه + و ← ______________________

5 أ + ت + ا + و ← ______________________

6 ن + ي + ه ← ______________________

Writing Exercise 2-B. The following words in transcription were all introduced in Units 1 and 2. First write the meaning of the word in English, then try writing the word in Arabic. Omit the short vowels and other diacritics (except for the *hamza*). This is how the words are normally written, and by omitting the diacritics you will probably also make fewer mistakes. The first one is done for you. You may want to review the vocabulary section of both these units before doing this exercise.

	Transcription	Translation	Arabic Script
1.	*hiya*	she	هي
2.	*hihihih*	____________	______________________
3.	*'ayna*	____________	______________________
4.	*hunaa*	____________	______________________
5.	*'anaa*	____________	______________________
6.	*huwa*	____________	______________________

Writing Exercise 2-C. Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

1. He is here. ______________________________

2. Where is she? ______________________________

Unit 3

ب ث ل ـّ

1. New letters and words

The letter *baa'*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *baa'*, which has the same shapes as the *taa'*, but with only one dot underneath:

baa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـب	ـبـ	بـ	ب

Let's practice the independent shape by writing the word *'ab* 'father':

أب

To practice the initial form, we can write the word *'ibn* 'son':

ابن

The letter *thaa'*. The next letter we learned in this unit was the *thaa'*, which has the same shapes as the *baa'* and the *taa'* , but with three dots on top. In handwriting these three dots are usually abbreviated to a little "roof", and this is how we will usually write it here.

Now practice writing the independent form of the *thaa'*, first with the three dots and then with the little roof:

ث ث

Now write the word *thawb* 'dress, garment', which contains a *thaa'* in its initial form:

ثوب

The letter *laam*. The third and final new letter we learned in this unit was the *laam*:

baa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـل	ـلـ	لـ	ل

Let's start by practicing the independent form of this letter:

ل

This shape occurs in the word *haal* 'cardamom':

هال

The final form resembles the independent form. When you write this shape, you first go up and then back down:

ـل

Now let's try the initial form:

لـ

Practice writing the word *lubnaan* 'Lebanon', which contains this shape of the *laam*:

لبنان

This form is particularly frequently because it occurs in the definite article. Let's practice this, first with the word *'al-bayt* 'the house':

البيت

Now practice the article on the word *'ath-thawb* 'the dress':

الثوب

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 3-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you:

Translation	Arabic Script			
where	أين	←	أ + ي + ن	1
___________	___________________________	←	ل + ي + ب + ي + ا	2
___________	___________________________	←	ا + ل + ب + ن + ت	3
___________	___________________________	←	أ + ن + ت	4
___________	___________________________	←	ا + ل + ب + ا + ب	5

Writing Exercise 3-B. The following words in transcription were all introduced in Units 1 through 3. First write the meaning of the word in English, then write the word in Arabic script. Omit the short vowels and other diacritics. The first one is done for you.

	Transcription	Translation	Arabic Script
1.	*'al-bint*	the girl	البنت
2.	*huwa*	________	________________
3.	*lubnaan*	________	________________
4.	*hiya*	________	________________
5.	*hunaa*	________	________________
6.	*huwa*	________	________________

Writing Exercise 3-C. Translate the following sentences into Arabic:

1. Where is the house? ________________________________

2. The girl is here. ________________________________

Unit 4

م ك ء لا

1. New letters and words

The letter *kaaf*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *kaaf*:

kaaf			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـك	ـكـ	كـ	ك

Let’s start by practicing the independent and final shapes, which are quite similar:

ـك ك

Now try the initial form. Write the top, horizontal stroke as the last step:

كـ

The initial *kaaf* occurs in the word *kitaab* ‘book’, which you have learned. Don’t write the horizontal stroke of the *kaaf* and the dots/dash of the *taa’*, until you have finished writing the *’alif*.

كتاب

And the medial form occurs in the related word *yaktub* ‘he writes’:



The letter *miim.* The next letter we learned in this unit was the *miim*:

miim			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـم	ـمـ	مـ	م

Let’s start by practicing the independent form:



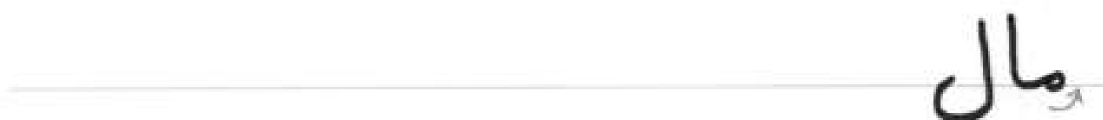
This shape occurs in words *’umm* ‘mother’ and *yawm* ‘day’, which we have learned, written here without any diacritics:



Now practice the initial form of the *miim*:



A word that has this shape of the *miim* is *maal* ‘money’:



Now we turn to the medial form:



A common man's name with this form is *kamaal*:



When a *miim* is preceded by a *laam*, the *miim* is often "tucked in" underneath the *laam*. Practice this by writing *'al-maal* 'the money':



Finally, practice writing the final form:



A word with the final form of the *miim* is *kam* 'how much, how many':



Seatless *hamza*. We have already learned a few words with a *hamza* written above an *'alif*, but in this unit we learned about a *hamza* written without a "seat". Try your hand at the shape here:



Now let’s practice that in the word *maa’* ‘water’:

ماء

***Laam ’alif* ligature.** In this unit we learned that the sequence *laam ’alif* is always written with a special liguture (two-letter combination). The *laam ’alif* character all alone is how we spell the word *laa* ‘no’. There are two different styles of writing the ligature. Try both of them:

لا لا

While the *laam ’alif* ligature is often prononced *laa*, that is not always the case. The most common situation in which it is pronounced differently is when the article is added to a word starting with an *’alif.* Let’s practice this with some familiar words. First refresh your memory by writing the words for “mother” and “son” once each without the article:

أم ابن

Now let’s add the article to each of these words:

الأم الابن

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 4-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. Note that some of the words are possessive phrases.

Translation	Arabic Script			
the father	الأَب	←	ا + ل + أ + ب	1
____________	____________________________	←	ك + ب + ا + ب	2
____________	____________________________	←	ا + ل + أ + م	3
____________	____________________________	←	ك + ت + ا + ب + ي	4
____________	____________________________	←	أ + ب + و + ه + ا	5
____________	____________________________	←	ب + ي + ت + ك	6

Writing Exercise 4-B. In this exercise we will practice writing possessives using the pronominal suffixes. First note how the following nouns are spelled:

أم	ثَوْب	مال	كتاب	بنت	ابن
'umm	*thawb*	*maal*	*kitaab*	*bint*	*'ibn*
'mother'	'dress; garment'	'money'	'book'	'girl; daughter'	'son'

Now also review how the pronominal suffixes are spelled. Notice that in an unvocalized text, the suffixes for the masculine and feminine 'you' forms are spelled the same way.

ـه	ـها	ـك	ـك	ـي
-uh/-hu	*-haa/-ahaa*	*-ak/-k(a)*	*-ik/-ki*	*-ii*
'him, his'	'her'	'you, your (m.s.)'	'you, your (f.s.)'	'me, my'

Now translate the following phrases. The first one is done for you.

1. his book كتابه
2. your daughter ____________
3. my dress ____________
4. her son ____________
5. your money ____________
6. his mother ____________

Unit 5

د ذ ى ـٰ

1. New letters and words

The letter *daal*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *daal*:

daal			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـد	ـد	د	د

Let’s start by practicing the independent form. Since this letter is a non-connector, the initial shape is the same as the independent shape:

د

Now practice the medial/final shape. First go up and then come back down:

ـد

Now try writing the word *walad* ‘boy’, which has a final *daal*:

ولد

The letter *dhaal.* The letter *dhaal* has the same shapes as the *daal*, but has a dot on top:

dhaal			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـذ	ـذ	ذ	ذ

The word *ladhiidh* ‘tasty, delicious’ has two instances of *dhaal*. You have to lift your pen when you finish writing the first *daal*, so that is the moment you to put the dot on it.

لذيذ

Dagger *'alif.* As we have learned, the dagger *'alif* is a diacritic used in a handful of high-frequency words instead of a regular *'alif* to represent the long *aa*. Two of these words are the demonstratives *haadhaa* ‘this (masc.)’ and *haadhihi* ‘this (fem.)’. It is important to learn how to write these two words, as we will be using them a lot. Write the masculine form *haadhaa*, first with the dagger *'alif* and then without it (as it will usually appear):

هٰذا   هذا

Now do the same with the feminine form *haadhihi*:

هٰذِهِ   هذه

Another important word written with a dagger *'alif* is *'al-laah* 'God, Allah'. This word is often written with both the *shadda* on the second *laam* and a dagger *'alif*, even in non-vocalized texts. Practice writing it this way a few times:

الله

'alif maqṣuura. In this unit we learned yet another way to write the long *aa* sound: with the *'alif maqṣuura*. This letter only occurs at the end of a word and looks just like a *yaa'* but without the two dots.

'alif maqṣuura			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـى			ى

Several common women's names end in this letter. Let's practice writing two of them, starting with *hudaa*, which contains the independent form:

هدى

And now practice the name *nuhaa*, which contains the final form:

نهى

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 5-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
tasty	لذيذ	←	ل + ذ + ي + ذ	1
___________	________________________	←	د + ك + ا + ن	2
___________	________________________	←	م + ن + ى	3
___________	________________________	←	ا + ل + ي + د	4
___________	________________________	←	ا + ل + ك + و + ي + ت	5

Writing Exercise 5-B. The following words in transcription were all introduced in Units 1 through 2. First write the meaning of the word in English, then write the word in Arabic script. Omit the short vowels and other diacritics. The first one is done for you.

	Transcription	Translation	Arabic Script
1.	*'al-bint*	the girl	البنت
2.	*maal*	________________	________________________________
3.	*'al-maktab*	________________	________________________________
4.	*'al-walad*	________________	________________________________
5.	*yawm*	________________	________________________________

Writing Exercise 5-C. In this unit we learned the following demonstratives:

تلك	ذلك	هذه	هذا
tilka	*dhaalika*	*haadhihi*	*haadhaa*
'that (fem.)'	'that (masc.)'	'this (fem.)'	'this (masc.)'

Fill in the appropriate demonstrative in the following sentences to match the translation indicated:

1.	This is a girl.	____________ بنت.
2.	This is her father.	____________ أبوها.
3.	That is a boy.	____________ ولد.
4.	That is my mother.	____________ أمّي.

Writing Exercise 5-D. This is a simple translation exercise. The following list of words is provided as a spelling reference. Be sure you know what they all mean.

ليبيا	بنت	ولد	من	أمّ	كباب	هنا	لذيذ	أين

Now translate the following sentences. Don't forget to add the definite article where appropriate:

1.	The boy is from Libya.	______________________
2.	The kabob is tasty.	______________________
3.	Where is the mother?	______________________
4.	The girl is here.	______________________

Writing Exercise 5-E. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes to form possessive phrases. Here is the noun *dukkaan* 'shop, store' as an example:

دكّاني	دكّانكِ	دكّانَك	دكّانها	دكّانه
dukkaan-ii	*dukkaan-ik*	*dukkaan-ak*	*dukkaan-haa*	*dukkaan-uh*
'my shop'	'your shop (f.)'	'your shop (m.)'	'her shop'	'his shop'

Now make possessive forms of the noun *maktab* 'office'. One of them has been done for you. Do not write the horizontal stroke of the *kaaf* and the dots of the *taa'* and the *baa'* until you have reached the end of the word.

________	________	________	مكتبها	________
'my shop'	'your shop (f.)'	'your shop (m.)'	'her shop'	'his shop'

Unit 6

ج ح خ

1. New letters and words

The letter *jiim*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *jiim*:

jiim			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـج	ـجـ	جـ	ج

Let's start by practicing the independent form of this letter:

ج

Let's start by practicing this form by writing the word *taaj* 'crown':

تاج

Now practice the initial form:

جـ

Now try the initial form by writing the word *jadiid* a couple of times:

جديد

In handwriting there is more than one way to write the medial form. The first way resembles how the form appears in print. After writing the connecting line from the previous letter, you lift your pen and move a bit to the left to start on the *jiim*:

ـجـ

In the other way you do not lift your pen at all:

ـجـ

Try writing the word *'al-jubn* 'cheese', first by lifting your pen to begin writing the *jiim*:

الجبن

Now try it again without lifting your pen:

الجبن

The final form also has these two options. Try it first lifting your pen, as it appears most often in print:



And now try it without lifting your pen:



The word *thalj* 'ice' contains a final *jim*. First try writing lifting your pen for the final *jiim*:



Now write *thalj* again without lifting your pen:



The letter *ḥaa'*. The letter *ḥaa'* has the same shapes as the *jiim*, but without the dot:

ḥaa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـح	ـحـ	حـ	ح

Practice this letter by writing the word *ḥammaam* ‘bathroom’:

حمّام

Let’s now try writing the phrase *’al-ḥamdu li-l-laah*:

الحمد لله

The letter *khaa’*. The letter *khaa’* has the same shapes as the *jiim* and the *ḥaa’*, but has a dot underneath:

khaa’			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	خ

Practice writing this letter in the words *’akh* ‘brother’ and *’ukht* ‘sister’:

أخ أخت

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 6-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
her father	أبوها	←	أ + ب + و + ه + ا	1
__________	____________________	←	ا + ل + ح + ل + ي + ب	2
__________	____________________	←	أ + خ + و + ك	3
__________	____________________	←	و + ا + ح + د	4
__________	____________________	←	أ + ح + م + د	5

Writing Exercise 6-B. In this exercise we will practice adding the article to words starting with an *'alif.* The *laam* of the article and the *'alif* of the word to it attaches are written together with a *laam 'alif* ligature. The first one is done for you.

1.	أب *'ab* 'father'	الأب *'al-'ab* 'the father'	2.	أخت *'ukht* 'sister'	__________ *'al-'ukht* 'the sister'
3.	أخ *'akh* 'brother'	__________ *'al-'akh* 'the brother'	4.	ابن *'ibn* 'son'	__________ *'al-ibn* 'the son'

Writing Exercise 6-C. In this unit we learned the following demonstratives:

تلك	ذلك	هذه	هذا
tilka	*dhaalika*	*haadhihi*	*haadhaa*
'that (fem.)'	'that (masc.)'	'this (fem.)'	'this (masc.)'

Fill in the appropriate demonstrative in the following phrases to match the translation indicated:

1.	this milk	الحليب ____________
2.	this girl	البنت ____________
3.	that mother	الأمّ ____________
4.	that shop	الدكّان ____________

Writing Exercise 6-D. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes to form possessive phrases. Here is the noun *dukkaan* 'shop, store' as an example:

بيتي	بيتِك	بيتَك	بيتها	بيته
bayt-ii	*bayt-ik*	*bayt-ak*	*bayt-ahaa*	*bayt-uh*
'my house'	'your house (f.)'	'your house (m.)'	'her house'	'his house'

Now make possessive forms of the noun *'ukht* 'sister'. One of them has been done for you. Do not write the horizontal stroke of the *kaaf* and the dots of the *taa'* and the *baa'* until you have reached the end of the word.

____________	أختِك	____________	____________	____________
'my sister'	'your sister (f.)'	'your sister (m.)'	'her sister'	'his sister'

Unit 7

ر ز ة

1. New letters and words

The letters *raa'* and *zaay*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *raa'*. This letter is a non-connector, so the independent and initial forms are the same, as are the final and medial forms:

raa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـر	ـر	ر	ر

Let's start by practicing the independent/initial form of this letter:

ر

This form occurs in the word *rajul* 'man':

رجل

Now practice the medial/final form:

ـر

This form appears in the adjective *kabiir* ‘big’:

كبير

The letter *zaay* looks just like the *raa’*, but with a dot on top:

zaay			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـز	ـز	ز	ز

Practice this letter in the word *khubz* ‘bread’. You don't need to lift your pen until you have reached the end of the word, so wait until then to write all the dots.

خبز

The shapes of the *raa’* and the *daal* are somewhat similar, and new learners sometimes confuse them. So let’s practice them a bit side by side. On the right side is a *daal*, and on the left side is a *raa’*. Note how the *daal* has an angle to it and how it’s base sits on the writing line. In contrast, the *raa’* is rounded and goes far below the writing line:

د ر

The same holds of the medial/final shapes of these letters. Practice these a couple of times.

ـد ـر

Here is a word that contains both of these letters: *baarid* ‘cold’. Make a clear contrast between these two letters as you write. Since you need to lift your pen after writing the *’alif*, that is when you should write the dot under the *baa’*.

بارد

The *taa’ marbuuṭa*. In this unit we also learned a special letter, the *taa’ marbuuṭa*, which is used to write the feminine ending on nouns and adjectives that is usually pronounced *-a*. Since the letter only occurs word-finally, it only has two shapes: independent and final:

taa’ marbuuṭa			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـة			ة

These shapes are the same as for the *haa’*, except for the two dots on top, which in handwriting are normally abbreviated to a short horizontal dash. Let’s practice writing the independent form:

ة

Now try writing the final form:

ـة

The independent form occurs in the word *’imra’a* ‘woman’:

امرأة

Don't forget that when you add the definite article to this word, its form changes a bit, becoming *'al-mar'a* 'the woman'. Try writing it with the *miim* tucked in under the *laam*:

المرأة

Now practice writing the word *zawja* 'wife', which contains the final form of the *taa' marbuuṭa*:

زوجة

As we have learned, most feminine adjectives are formed by adding a *taa' marbuuṭa* to the masculine form. Practice this by first writing the masculine adjective *ladhiidh* 'tasty', followed by the feminine form *ladhiidha*:

لذيذ لذيذة

Now write the masculine for of the adjective *jamiil* 'beautiful', followed by the feminine form *jamiila*:

جميل جميلة

As we have learned, the *taa' marbuuṭa* is often pronounced *-a*. (And technically, that *a* is actually the *fatḥa* before the *taa' marbuuṭa* rather than the *taa' marbuuṭa* itself.) But that is not always the case. Let's review how that works, using the word *wajba* 'meal' as an example. First practice writing the word in isolation, in which case it will be pronounced *wajba*:

وجبة

When this word is the possessed thing in a possessive phrase ('someone's meal/the meal of someone'), or in technical terms, when it is 'the first term of an *'iḍaafa*', it will be pronounce *-at*. So, 'Muhammad's meal' will be pronounced *wajbat maḥmuud*. Practice pronouncing it this way as you write:

وجبة محمد

And when we need to attach a suffix to a word ending in *taa' marbuuṭa*, that letter is replaced with a normal *taa'*. Thus, *wajbat-uh* 'his meal' is written like this:

وجبته

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 7-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
your sister	أختك	←	أ + خ + ت + ك	1
________	________________	←	ا + ل + ر + ج + ل	2
________	________________	←	ح + ل + ي + ب	3
________	________________	←	ز + و + ج + ي	4
________	________________	←	ث + ل + ا + ث + ة	5
________	________________	←	ج + ب + ن	6

Writing Exercise 7-B. So far we have learned two verbs, *yuḥibb* ‘to like, love’ and *yuriid* ‘to want’. Let’s practice conjugating them in Arabic script. We will use *yuḥibb* as a model:

أحبّ	تحبّين	تحبّ	تحبّ	يحبّ
’uḥibb	*tuḥibbiin*	*tuḥibb*	*tuḥibb*	*yuḥibb*
‘I love’	‘you (f.) love’	‘you (m.) love’	‘she loves’	‘he loves’

Now conjugate the verb *yuriid*, following the model of *yuḥibb*. The *huwa* form is given:

________	________	________	________	يريد
‘I want’	‘you (f.) want’	‘you (m.) want’	‘she wants’	‘he wants’

Writing Exercise 7-C. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes to form possessive phrases. Let’s use the noun مدينة *madiina* ‘city’ as an example. This noun ends in a *taa’ marbuuṭa*, which turns into a regular *taa’* before we add a suffix to it:

مدينتي	مدينتكِ	مدينتكَ	مدينتها	مدينته
madiinat-ii	*madiinat-ik*	*madiinat-ak*	*madiinat-ahaa*	*madiinat-uh*
‘my city’	‘your (f.) city’	‘your (m.) city’	‘her city’	‘his city’

Now make possessive forms of the noun وجبة *wajba* ‘meal’. One of them has been done for you.

________	وجبتكِ	________	________	________
‘my meal’	‘your (f.) meal’	‘your (m.) meal’	‘her meal’	‘his meal’

Writing Exercise 7-D. In this unit we learned the following demonstratives:

تلك	ذلك	هذه	هذا
tilka	*dhaalika*	*haadhihi*	*haadhaa*
'that (fem.)'	'that (masc.)'	'this (fem.)'	'this (masc.)'

Fill in the appropriate demonstrative in the following phrases to match the translation indicated:

1.	That woman is from Kuwait.	________ المرأة من الكويت.
2.	This man is Maryam's husband.	________ الرجل زوج مريم.
3.	I like that kabob.	أحبّ ________ الكباب.
4.	This city is big.	________ المدينة كبيرة.

Exercise 7-E. This is a simple translation exercise. The following list of words is provided as a spelling reference. Be sure you know what they all mean.

ماذا	رجل	أين	يريد	من	كبير	بيت	مدينة	أنا	بنت

Now translate the following sentences.

1.	This girl is big.	______________________
2.	I'm from that city.	______________________
3.	Where is your house?	______________________
4.	What does the man want?	______________________

Unit 8

س ش ـاً

1. New letters and words

The letters *siin* and *shiin*. The first new letter we learned in this unit was the *shiin*, which has the following forms in print, with three "teeth":

siin			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـس	ـسـ	سـ	س

Let's practice a couple of these forms, beginning with the initial form:

سـ

And now try the independent form:

س

In handwriting, this letter is often written without these three teeth. For the initial and independent forms, one starts a little bit to the left and then comes back before continuing on leftwards with the base of the letter. Try this a couple of times with the initial form:

Try writing the *siin* in this "toothless" style in the word *sitta* 'six':

Now try writing the independent form of the *siin* in the toothless style:

This form of the letter occurs in the word *dars* 'lesson':

Now let's try writing the word *khamsa* 'five', which has a medial *siin*. Try writing the word first with the three teeth of the *siin*:

And now try it again with a toothless *siin*:

The letter *shiin* looks just like the *siin*, but has three dots on top in printed form:

shiin			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـش	ـشـ	شـ	ش

As with the letter *thaa'*, these three dots are often abbreviated to a little roof in handwriting. Practice writing the word *shaay* 'tea' with a toothless *shiin* and with a little roof on top:

شاي

Now write the word *shams* 'sun', which has both a *siin* and a *shiin*:

شمس

Tanwiin il-fatḥ. In this unit we learned about *tanwiin il-fatḥ* (written as a double *fatḥa)* in combination with a final *'alif* and pronounced as *-an*. This ending occurs in quite a few common fixed expressions. Let's practice writing a few of them, starting with *shukran* 'thank you':

شكراً

We learned a couple expressions meaning 'hello'. The first of these, *marḥaban*, ends with a final/medial *'alif*:

مرحباً

In contrast, the expression *'ahlan* ends in a *laam 'alif* ligature:

أهلاً

And the more elaborate expression *'ahlan wa sahlan* has two *'alif laam* ligatures. Remember that there is no space between *wa* and the following word.

أهلاً وسهلاً

As we learned, this -*an* ending is often used as an accusative suffix, when an indefinite noun is the direct object of a verb. Let's practice writing one example of this, the sentence *'araa bintan* 'I see a girl'. Remember to put a period at the end of the sentence, just as you would in English.

أرى بنتاً.

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 8-A. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
equals	يساوي	←	ي + س + ا + و + ي	1
___________	________________________	←	و + ج + ب + ة	2
___________	________________________	←	م + د + ي + ن + ة	3
___________	________________________	←	ا + ل + ش + ا + ي	4
___________	________________________	←	ز + و + ج + ة	5
___________	________________________	←	ا + س + م + ي	6

Writing Exercise 8-B. For this exercise, you will need to be able to spell these two words:

امرأة	رجل
'imra'a	*rajul*
'woman'	'man'

Decide whether each of the following names is a man's name or a woman's name, then write either رجل *rajul* or امرأة *'imra'a* on line next to it, as appropriate. The first one is done for you.

1.	سامية	امرأة		2.	هاني	________
3.	خالد	________		4.	هدى	________
5.	منير	________		6.	مريم	________

Writing Exercise 8-C. In this unit we learned the new verb *yaraa* 'to see'. Write the various forms of this verb in the present tense. The *hiya* and *'anti* forms have been done for you. The pronunciation of the forms has also been provided.

________	ترين	________	ترى	________
'araa	*tarayn*	*taraa*	*taraa*	*yaraa*
'I see'	'you (f.) see'	'you (m.) see'	'she sees'	'he sees'

Writing Exercise 8-D. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes to form possessive phrases. We will use the noun *bint* 'girl, daughter' as an example.

بنتي	بنتِك	بنتَك	بنتها	بنته
bint-ii	*bint-ik*	*bint-ak*	*bint-ahaa*	*bint-uh*
'my daughter'	'your (f.) daughter'	'your (m.) daughter'	'her daughter'	'his daughter'

Now write in the missing forms of the word *'ism* 'name', following the forms of *bint* as a model. Because both *bint* and *'ism* end in two consonants, the pronominal suffixes will be pronounced the same way on both words.

________	اسمِك	________	________	________
'my name'	'your (f.) name'	'your (m.) name'	'her name'	'his name'

Writing Exercise 8-E. This is a simple translation exercise. The following list of words is provided as a spelling reference. Be sure you know what they all mean.

جدًّا	ثلاثة	يساوي	كبير	أين	يرى
لا	حمّام	واحد	شاي	اثنان	شمس

Now translate the following sentences:

1.	I don't see the sun.	________________
2.	Where is your tea?	________________
3.	Two and one equals three.	________________
4.	The bathroom is very big.	________________

Unit 9

ع غ ؤ ئ

1. New letters

The letters ʕ*ayn* and *ghayn*. In this unit we learned another pair of letters that differ in their dots. The first of these is the ʕ*ayn*:

ʕayn			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـع	ـعـ	عـ	ع

Let’s first practice the initial form of this letter:

عـ

This form occurs in the word ʕ*arabiyy* ‘Arabic, Arab’:

عربي

The independent form of the ʕ*ayn* is similar in its shape:

ع

Practice writing this form in the word *shaariʕ* ‘street’:

شارع

The medial and final forms have a somewhat different shape. First try the medial form:

ـعـ

This form can be found in the word *naʕam* ‘yes’:

نعم

Now try the final form:

ـع

This form occurs in the word *maʕa* ‘with’:

مع

The letter *ghayn* looks just like the *ʕayn*, but has a dot on top:

ghayn			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	غ

Practice the initial form in the adjective *ghaalii* 'expensive':

غالي

And now practice the medial form in the word *lugha* 'language':

لغة

***Waaw* and *yaa'* as seats for the *hamza*.** In previous units we learned how an *'alif* can be used as a "seat" for the *hamza*. In this unit, we learned that a *waaw* and a dotless *yaa'* can be used in the same way. Practice the word *su'aal* 'question', which uses the *waaw* in this way:

سؤال

Now try writing the word *mi'a* 'hundred', which uses a dotless *yaa'* as a seat for the *hamza:*

مئة

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 9-A. This is a letter connection exercise. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
he speaks	يتكلم	←	ي + ت + ك + ل + م	1
________	________________	←	خ + م + س + ة	2
________	________________	←	أ + ر + ب + ع + ة	3
________	________________	←	ز + و + ج + ة	4
________	________________	←	ل + غ + ة	5
________	________________	←	م + ع	6
________	________________	←	ا + س + م + ه + ا	7
________	________________	←	ا + ل + د + ك + ا + ن	8

Writing Exercise 9-B. In this unit we learned the new verb *yatakallam* ‘to speak’. Write the various forms of this verb in the present tense. The *hiya* form has been done for you. The pronunciation of the forms has also been provided.

________	________	________	تتكلم	________
'atakallam ‘I speak’	*tatakallamiin* ‘you (f.) speak’	*tatakallam* ‘you (m.) speak’	*tatakallam* ‘she speaks’	*yatakallam* ‘he speaks’

Writing Exercise 9-C. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes. We have often used these suffixes on a noun to form possessive phrases, as here with the noun *jubn* 'cheese':

جبني	جبنِك	جبنَك	جبنها	جبنه
jubn-ii	*jubn-ik*	*jubn-ak*	*jubn-ahaa*	*jubn-uh*
'my cheese'	'your (f.) cheese'	'your (m.) cheese'	'her cheese'	'his cheese'

This time, however, we will add these suffixes to the preposition *ʕind* 'at, by', forming phrases that literally mean 'at him', 'at her', etc., but which can also be used to mean 'he has', 'she has', etc. Fill in the missing forms. The *'anta* form has already been done for you:

________	________	عندَك	________	________
'I have'	'you (f.) have'	'you (m.) have'	'she has'	'he has'

Writing Exercise 9-D. In this exercise we will practice writing the masculine and feminine form of adjectives. The feminine form will end in a *taa' marbuuṭa*, while the masculine form will not. Fill in the missing forms and the translation:

	Masculine	Feminine	Translation
1.	جديد	جديدة	*new*
2.	________	جميلة	________
3.	________	إنـجليزية	________
4.	لذيذ	________	________
5.	غالي	________	________
6.	________	كبيرة	________

Writing Exercise 9-E. In this exercise we will practice two different ways of using the demonstratives. First refresh your memory about how the demonstratives are spelled:

تلك	ذلك	هذه	هذا
tilka	*dhaalika*	*haadhihi*	*haadhaa*
'that (fem.)'	'that (masc.)'	'this (fem.)'	'this (masc.)'

Now recall that when a demonstrative is followed by a noun there is a difference in meaning depending on whether the noun has the definite article *'al-* or not: only the form without the article is a complete sentence:

هذا البيت	هذا بيت.
haadhaa l-bayt 'this house'	*haadhaa bayt.* 'This is a house.'

We will now practice writing both types of phrases. In addition to the demonstrative will need to know the following nouns:

لغة	رجل	ولد	سؤال	بنت
lugha 'language'	*rajul* 'man'	*walad* 'boy'	*su'aal* 'question'	*bint* 'girl'

Now translate the following phrases, paying attention to the gender and to whether or not the article is required:

1.	this girl	________________
2.	This is a girl.	________________
3.	that question	________________
4.	This is a boy.	________________
5.	this man	________________

6. That is a language.	________________________

Writing Exercise 9-F. Here are some numbers you have learned, in random order:

ثلاثة	واحد	أربعة	ستة	اثنان	خمسة

Now write them in order from left to right. The first one is written for you:

________	________	________	________	________	واحد

Unit 10

ف ق آ ـٍ ـٌ

1. New letters

The letters *faa’* and *qaaf*. The first letter that we learned in this unit was the *faa’*:

faa’			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـف	ـفـ	فـ	ف

First practice writing the initial shape of this letter:

فـ

The man’s name *fu’aad* ‘Fouad’ begins with this shape:

فؤاد

Try writing the medial shape of this letter:

ـفـ

And finally, try the independent form of the *faa'*:



The woman's name *ʕafaaf* 'Afaf' contains both the medial and independent shapes of the *faa'*:



The second letter that we learned in this unit is the *qaaf:*

qaaf			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـق	ـقـ	قـ	ق

The initial and medial shapes of the *qaaf* are identical to the *faa'*, except that while the *faa'* has a single dot, the *qaaf* has two (abbreviated to a horizontal dash in handwriting). Practice writing the word *qahwa* 'coffee', which has an initial *qaaf*:



Now practice the independent form of this letter:



While the *faa'* and the *qaaf* are somewhat similar, in their independent and final forms, the "tail" of the *faa'* is flat and sits on the writing line, while that of the *qaaf* is deep and rounded. Practice this contrast by first writing an independent *faa'* followed by an independent *qaaf*:

ف ق

This shape of the *qaaf* appears in the word *suuq* 'market':

سوق

Now practice the final form of the *qaaf* by writing the word *waathiq* 'confident':

واثق

'alif madda. In addition to the two letters introduced in this unit, we also learned the *'alif madda*, which is used to represent *'aa*, that is, a glottal stop followed by a long *aa* vowel. Practice writing this symbol in the word *'aasif* 'sorry':

آسف

As we learned, this symbol can also appear the *'alif* part of the *laam 'alif* ligature. Practice this in the word *'al-'aan* 'now':

الآن

This situation presents itself frequently when we add the article to a word beginning with *'alif madda*. Let's look at one example. First write the word *'aanisa* 'young lady, Miss':

آنسة

Now let's add the article to it, which results in a *laam 'alif* with an *'alif madda*:

الآنسة

More forms of *tanwiin*. In Unit 8 we learned about the *-an* suffix, most often spelling with *'alif tanwiin*, that is, an *'alif* in combination with a double *fatḥa* (*fatḥataan* or *tanwiin il-fatḥ*). This ending is often used in formal Arabic to indicate accusative case, and more generally in quite a few fixed expressions. Let's review this ending by writing *thawban*, which is the accusative form of *thawb* 'dress':

ثوبًا

The *ḍamma* and the *kasra* can be doubled as well. The *ḍammataan* (*tanwiin iḍ-ḍamma*) gives us the *-un* nominative suffix, whereas the *kasrataan* (*tanwiin il-kasra*) gives us the *-in* genitive suffix. Let's practice those two suffixes by writing *thawbun* 'dress (nominative)' and *thawbin* 'dress (genitive)':

ثوبٌ ثوبٍ

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 10-A. This is a letter connection exercise. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
Lebanon	لبنان	←	ل + ب + ن + ا + ن	1
________	________________	←	أ + ف + ه + م	2
________	________________	←	ك + ل + م + ة	3
________	________________	←	ت + ع + ر + ف + ي + ن	4
________	________________	←	ج + ر + ي + د +ة	5
________	________________	←	أ + ق + و + ل	6
________	________________	←	ي + س + ا + و + ي	7
________	________________	←	ث + ل + ا + ث + ة	8

Writing Exercise 10-B. Do you remember how to write the demonstratives you have learned? Fill in the three missing forms:

________	________	________	هذا
tilka	*dhaalika*	*haadhihi*	*haadhaa*
'that (fem.)'	'that (masc.)'	'this (fem.)'	'this (masc.)'

Writing Exercise 10-C. In this exercise we will practice writing the pronominal suffixes. We have often used these suffixes on a noun to form possessive phrases, as here with the noun *yad* 'hand':

يدي	يدك	يدك	يدها	يدها
yad-ii	*yad-ik*	*yad-ak*	*yad-haa*	*yad-uh*
'my hand'	'your (f.) hand'	'your (m.) hand'	'her hand'	'his hand'

Now fill in the missing possessive forms of *jariida* 'newspaper':

______	______	______	جريدتها	______
'my newspaper'	'your (f.) newspaper'	'your (m.) newspaper'	'her newspaper'	'his newspaper'

Writing Exercise 10-D. We learned several new verbs in this unit. Let's practice conjugating them. Fill in the missing forms:

______	تفهمين	تفهم	______	يفهم
'I understand'	'you (f.) understand'	'you (m.) understand'	'she understands'	'he understands'
أعرف	______	تعرف	تعرف	______
'I know'	'you (f.) know'	'you (m.) know'	'she knows'	'he knows'
______	تقولين	______	تقول	يقول
'I say'	'you (f.) say'	'you (m.) say'	'she says'	'he says'

Writing Exercise 10-E. Do you know how to spell the independent pronouns? Fill in the missing pronouns. One of them is already done for you, and the pronunciation is also given.

______	______	______	هي	______
'anaa	*'anti*	*'anta*	*hiya*	*huwa*
'I'	'you (fem.)'	'you (masc.)'	'she'	'he'

Writing Exercise 10-F. This is a simple translation exercise. The following list of words is provided as a spelling reference. Be sure you know what they all mean before you start.

أمّ	يريد	أين	ولد	ابن	يعرف	المرأة
بنت	ماذا	يريد	رجل	ليس	مال	عند

Now translate the following sentences:

1.	This woman known my son.	________________________________
2.	Where is that boy from?	________________________________
3.	The girl wants her mother.	________________________________
4.	I don’t have any money.	________________________________
5.	What does the man want?	________________________________

Unit 11

ص ض ط ظ

1. New letters

The letters *ṣaad* and *ḍaad*. The first letter that we learned in this unit was the *ṣaad*:

ṣaad			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـص	ـصـ	صـ	ص

Practice writing the initial form of this letter:

صـ

The initial *ṣaad* occurs in the word *ṣabaaḥ* ‘morning’:

صباح

The medial form of the *ṣaad* is similar to the initial form.

ـصـ

Now try the independent form, which has a large round flourish at the end. This flourish goes under the writing line:



The word *raṣaaṣ* ‘lead’ (the metal), contains both a medial *ṣaad* and an independent one:



The final form of the *ṣaad* also has this final flourish:



The word *ḥummuṣ*, which can either mean ‘hummus’ or simply ‘garbanzos/chickpeas’, contains a final *ṣaad*:



The second letter we learned in this unit was the *ḍaad*, which has all the same shapes as the *ṣaad*, but has a dot on top:

ḍaad			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	ض

Practice writing the word *tafaḍḍal* ‘go ahead!’, which has the medial form of the *ḍaad*:

تفضّل

The letters *ṭaa’* and *ḍhaa’*. The third letter that we learned in this unit was the *ṭaa’*:

ṭaa’			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـط	ـطـ	طـ	ط

Try your hand at writing the independent form of this letter:

ط ص

Note that the *ṭaa’* does not end in a little “bump”, unlike the *ṣaad* and the *ḍaad*. Practice this difference by first writing an initial *ṭaa’* followed by an initial *ṣaad*:

طـ صـ

Now write the word *ṭawiil* ‘long’, which has an initial *ṭaa’* in it:

طويل

Now try a medial *ṭaa’*, which occurs in the word *khiṭaab* ‘letter’:

خطاب

The fourth and final letter we learned in this unit was the *ḍhaa’*, which has the same shapes as the *ṭaa’*, but has a dot on top:

ḍhaa’			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	ظ

This letter occurs in the word *’aḍh-ḍhuhr* ‘noon’:

الظهر

2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 11-A. This is a letter connection exercise. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
'he reads'	يقرأ	←	ي + ق + ر + أ	1
____________	____________________________	←	ص + غ + ي + ر	2
____________	____________________________	←	أ + ر + ب + ع + ة	3
____________	____________________________	←	ق + ه + و + ه	4
____________	____________________________	←	ص + د + ي + ق	5
____________	____________________________	←	خ + ط + ا + ب + ه	6
____________	____________________________	←	آ + س + ف + ة	7
____________	____________________________	←	ر + س + ا + ل + ة	8

Writing Exercise 11-B. Can you conjugate a verb in the present tense without any hints? Try filling in the missing forms of *yaktub* 'to write':

____________	____________	____________	____________	يكتب
'I write'	'you (fem.) write'	'you (masc.) write'	'she writes'	'he writes'

Writing Exercise 11-C. In this exercise we will practice writing phrases that include one of the following one-letter function words, which are always connected to the following word in writing:

بِ	لِ	وَ
bi	*li*	*wa*
'with, in'	'for'	'and'

It might be a good idea to quickly review the relevant section in *Bite-Size Arabic* before completing this exercise. The following word list is given for spelling reference:

ولد	قلم	بنت	خطاب	امرأة	رجل

عربي	رسالة	جديد	لغة	كتاب

Now translate the following phrases. Besides connecting the one-letter function word to the following word, also pay attention to gender and whether you need a definite article.

1.	a man and a woman	______________________
2.	a letter for a girl	______________________
3.	a pen for the boy	______________________
4.	a book in a new language	______________________
5.	a message in Arabic	______________________

Writing Exercise 11-D.

بنتي	بنتِك	بنتَك	بنتها	بنته
bint-ii	*bint-ik*	*bint-ak*	*bint-ahaa*	*bint-uh*
'my daughter'	'your (fem.) daughter'	'your (masc.) daughter'	'her daughter'	'his daughter'

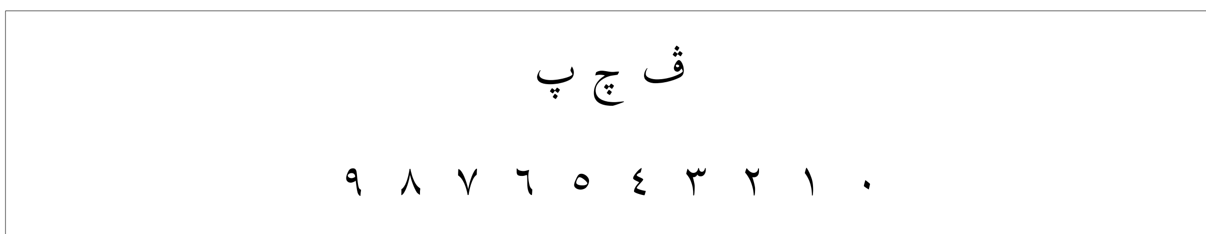
Now fill in the missing possessive forms of ʼ*ibn* 'son':

ابني	________	________	________	________
'my son'	'your (fem.) son'	'your (masc.) son'	'her son'	'his son'

Writing Exercise 10-F. Fill in the blank with the correct form of عند ʕ*ind*:

1.	I have a new dress.	أنا ________ ثوب جديد.
2.	You don't have a meal.	أنتَ ليس ________ وجبة.
3.	She has a small car.	هي ________ سيارة صغيرة.
4.	He has a newspaper.	هو ________ جديدة.
5.	You have a very long book.	أنتِ ________ كتاب طويل جدًّا.

Unit 12



1. New letters

The letters *paa'*, *zhiim*, and *vaa'*. In this lesson we learned three additional letters that are only used in loanwords to represent sounds not found in native words of Arabic. The first of these is the *paa'*, which has the same shapes as the *baa'*, but which has three dots below it.

paa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـپ	ـپـ	پـ	پ

In handwriting these dots are reduced to a little roof, just as with the ث *thaa'* and the ش *shiin*. Practice writing the letter in the word *pitzaa* 'pizza':



The second letter we learned is the *zhiim*, which looks like a *jiim* with three dots underneath:

zhiim			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـچ	ـچـ	چـ	چ

Practice this letter by writing the word *zhilaatii* 'ice cream':

چيلاتي

The final letter introduced was the *vaa'*, which looks like a *faa'* with three dots on top:

vaa'			
Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ـڤ	ـڤـ	ڤـ	ڤ

Practice this letter by writing the word *viyinnaa* 'Vienna', again using a little roof instead of the printed three dots:

ڤيينا

The numerals. Having finished learning all of the Arabic letters, we learned about how numbers are written in the language. We'll now go through the ten numerals we need two by two, starting with 0 and 1:

١ ٠

Now we move on to 2 and 3. Recall that the handwritten forms of these numerals look considerably different from their printed forms:

ثلاثة		اثنان	
٣	٣	٢	٢
handwritten	printed	handwritten	printed

Now practice the handwritten forms of these two numerals:



Next come 4 and 5:



Then 6 and 7:



And finally 8 and 9:



2. Writing Exercises

Writing Exercise 12-A. This is a letter connection exercise. You are presented with a list of separate letters, all in their independent form. Connect them in the order presented to form a word you know. Write the English translation of the word. The first one is done for you.

Translation	Arabic Script			
'I understand'	أفهم	←	أ + ف + ه + م	١-
__________	______________________	←	ت + س + ع + ة	٢-

-٣ ن + ا + ق + ص ← ______________ ________

-٤ ق + ل + م ← ______________ ________

-٥ ح + ب + ي + ب + ت + ي ← ______________ ________

-٦ ك + ل + م + ة ← ______________ ________

-٧ ص + ف + ر ← ______________ ________

-٨ ا + ل + ظ + ه + ر ← ______________ ________

Writing Exercise 12-B. In this exercise you will practice your knowledge of using verbs. Each of the following sentences has a blank. To the left of the sentence is a verb, given in the *huwa* form. Write the appropriate form of this verb in the blank. The first one is done for you.

١– أنتَ __تتكلم__ اللُّغة العَرَبيّة. يتكلم

'You speak Arabic.'

٢– نَوال ____________ كِتاباً طَويلاً. يقرأ

'Nawal is reading a long book.'

٣– أنتِ ____________ أخي. يعرف

'You know my brother.'

٤– أنا ____________ هذه المدينة. يحب

'I like this city.'

٥– أنتَ لا ____________ بيتي. يرى

'You don't see my house.'

٦– ماذا ________ ذلك الرَّجُل؟   يقول

'What is that man saying?'

Writing Exercise 12-C. Can you write the pronominal suffixes from memory? Let's practice this by translating phrases about husbands and wives. Here are the two nouns you will need for this exercise:

زوج	زوجة
zawj	*za̱wja*
'husband'	'wife'

Now translate the following phrases into Arabic. Remember that a *taa' marbuuṭa* turns into a *taa'* when you add a suffix to it.

١– ________ 'my husband'

٢– ________ 'my wife'

٣– ________ 'your husband'

٤– ________ 'his wife'

٥– ________ 'her husband'

٦– ________ 'your wife'

Writing Exercise 12-D. Practice the numerals you have just learned by completing the following simple equations.

a. ١ + ٢ = ______

b. ٨ – ٦ = ______

c. ١٠ + ٦ = ______

d. ٤ + ٥ = ______

e. ٩ + ٢ = ______

f. ٧ + ٣ = ______

g. ٢٥ + ٦ = ______

h. ١٩ + ٩ = ______

Writing System Summary

All the letters of the alphabet in the order in which they are recited:

Name	Transcription	IPA	Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
'alif	*aa*	ɛː, ɑː	ـا	ـا	ا	ا
baa'	*b*	b	ـب	ـبـ	بـ	ب
taa'	*t*	t	ـت	ـتـ	تـ	ت
thaa'	*th*	θ	ـث	ـثـ	ثـ	ث
jiim/giim	*j/g*	d͡ʒ/g	ـج	ـجـ	جـ	ج
ḥaa'	*ḥ*	ħ	ـح	ـحـ	حـ	ح
khaa'	*kh*	x	ـخ	ـخـ	خـ	خ
daal	*d*	d	ـد	ـد	د	د
dhaal	*dh*	ð	ـذ	ـذ	ذ	ذ
raa'	*r*	r	ـر	ـر	ر	ر
zaay	*z*	z	ـز	ـز	ز	ز
siin	*s*	s	ـس	ـسـ	سـ	س
shiin	*sh*	ʃ	ـش	ـشـ	شـ	ش
ṣaad	*ṣ*	$s^{ʕ}$	ـص	ـصـ	صـ	ص
ḍaad	*ḍ*	$d^{ʕ}$	ـض	ـضـ	ضـ	ض
ṭaa'	*ṭ*	$t^{ʕ}$	ـط	ـطـ	طـ	ط
ḍhaa'	*ḍh*	$ð^{ʕ}$	ـظ	ـظـ	ظـ	ظ
ʕayn	*ʕ*	ʕ	ـع	ـعـ	عـ	ع

Name	Transcription	IPA	Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
ghayn	*gh*	ɣ	ـغ	ـغـ	غـ	غ
faa’	*f*	f	ـف	ـفـ	فـ	ف
qaaf	*q*	q	ـق	ـقـ	قـ	ق
kaaf	*k*	k	ـك	ـكـ	كـ	ك
laam	*l*	l	ـل	ـلـ	لـ	ل
miim	*m*	m	ـم	ـمـ	مـ	م
nuun	*n*	n	ـن	ـنـ	نـ	ن
haa’	*h*	h	ـه	ـهـ	هـ	ه
waaw	*w, uu*	w, uː	ـو	ـو	و	و
yaa’	*y, ii*	y, iː	ـي	ـيـ	يـ	ي

Letters whose initial and medial forms appear in gray are non-connectors. That is, they do not connect to their left. For these letters, the initial form is identical to the independent form, while the medial form is identical to the final form.

Common additional letters used to represent borrowed sounds:

Name	Transcription	IPA	Final	Medial	Initial	Independent
paa’	*p*	p	ـپ	ـپـ	پـ	پ
zhiim	*zh*	ʒ	ـچ	ـچـ	چـ	چ
vaa’	*v*	v	ـڤ	ـڤـ	ڤـ	ڤ

Additional letter-like characters:

Name	Transcription	Shapes	Remarks
hamza	’	ء أ إ ئ ؤ	The glottal stop. Can be written independently or over a “seat”, which can be *’alif, waaw* or dotless *yaa’* . The seat itself is not pronounced. Initial *hamza* is always written over an *’alif*, except in cases when it is written with *’alif madda*.

taa' marbuuṭa	*-a, -at*	ـة ة	Written as a *haa'* with two dots. Occurs only word-finally. The *t* is only pronounced when a suffix indicated by a diacritic is added or when the word is the first term of an *'iḍaafa* phrase (possessive phrase).
'alif maqṣuura	*-aa*	ـى ى	Written as a *yaa'* without dots. Occurs only word-finally.
'alif madda	*'aa*	ـآ آ	This represents a *hamza* followed by the long *aa* sound.
laam 'alif		ـلا لا	Used instead of the expected لا. The *'alif* in this ligature can have any of the values of a normal *'alif* and can carry a hamza: لازم *laazim* 'must', الاسم *'al-ism* 'the name', and الأمّ *'al-'umm* 'the mother'.

Diacritics:

Name	Shapes	Remarks
fatḥa	ـَ	Indicates an *a* vowel after the letter it is written on.
kasra	ـِ	Indicates an *i* vowel after the letter it is written on.
ḍamma	ـُ	Indicates an *u* vowel after the letter it is written on.
sukuun	ـْ	Explicitly indicates no vowel after the letter it is written on.
shadda	ـّ	Indicates that the consonant it is written on is doubled.
tanwiin il-fatḥ *tanwiin il-kasr* *tanwiin iḍ-ḍamm*	ـٌ ـٍ ـً ـةً ىً ـاً	These occur only word-finally in formal Arabic and are pronounced *-an*, *-in*, and *-un*, respectively. In practice, *tanwiin il-fatḥ* is only written in combination with a final *'alif*, *'alif maqṣuura* or *taa' marbuuṭa*.

Answer Key

Unit 1

Writing Exercise 1-A.

1. ها   2. ياه   3. واي   4. هيا   5. يوه

Unit 2

Writing Exercise 2-A.

1. هته   2. نتا   3. نوه   4. نهو   5. أتاو   6. نيه

Writing Exercise 2-B.

1. she هي   2. hahaha ههه   3. where أين

4. here هنا   5. I أنا   6. he هو

Writing Exercise 2-C.

1. هو هنا.   2. أين هي؟

Unit 3

Writing Exercise 3-A.

2. ليبيا *liibiyaa* 'Libya'   3. البنت *'al-bint* 'the girl'

4. أنت *'anta/'anti* 'you'   5. الباب *'al-baab* 'the door'

Writing Exercise 3-B.

2. هو 'he'   3. لبنان 'Lebanon'

4. هي 'she'   5. هنا 'here'

Writing Exercise 3-C.

1. أين البيت؟
2. البنت هنا.

Unit 4

Writing Exercise 4-A.

2. كباب *kabaab* ‘kabob’
3. الأم *’al-’umm* ‘the mother’
4. كتابي *kitaab-ii* ‘my book’
5. أبوها *’abuu-haa* ‘her father’
6. بيتك *bayt-ak/bayt-ik* ‘your house’

Writing Exercise 4-B.

2. بنتك *bint-ak/bint-ik*
3. ثوبي *thawb-ii*
4. ابنها *’ibn-ahaa*
5. مالك *maal-al/maal-ik*
6. أمه *’umm-uh*

Unit 5

Writing Exercise 5-A.

2. دكان *dukkaan* ‘shop, store’
3. منى *muna* ‘Mona’
4. اليد *’al-yad* ‘the hand’
5. الكويت *’al-kuwayt* ‘Kuwait’

Writing Exercise 5-B.

2. مال ‘money’
3. المكتب ‘the office’
4. الولد ‘the boy’
5. يوم ‘day’

Writing Exercise 5-C.

1. هذه
2. هذا
3. ذلك
4. تلك

Writing Exercise 5-D.

1. الولد من ليبيا.
2. الكباب لذيذ.
3. أين الأم؟
4. البنت هنا.

Writing Exercise 5-E.

مكتبي	مكتبِك	مكتبَك	مكتبها	مكنتبه

Unit 6

Writing Exercise 6-A.

2. الحليب ‘the milk’
3. أخوك ‘your brother’
4. واحد ‘one’
5. أحمد ‘Ahmed’

Writing Exercise 6-B.

2. الأخت
3. الأخ
4. الابن

Writing Exercise 6-C.

1. هذا
2. هذه
3. تلك
4. ذلك

Writing Exercise 6-D.

أختي	أختِك	أختَك	أختها	أخته

Unit 7

Writing Exercise 7-A.

2. الرجل ‘the man’
3. حليب ‘milk’
4. زوجي ‘my husband’
5. ثلاثة ‘three’
6. جبن ‘cheese’

Writing Exercise 7-B.

أريد	تريدين	تريد	تريد	يريد

Writing Exercise 7-C.

وجبتي	وجبتِك	وجبتَك	وجبتها	وجبته

Writing Exercise 7-D.

1. تلك
2. هذا
3. ذلك
4. هذه

Unit 8

Writing Exercise 8-A.

2. وجبة ‘meal’
3. مدينة ‘city’
4. الشاي ‘the tea’
5. زوجة ‘wife’
6. اسمي ‘my name’

Writing Exercise 8-D.

1. امرأة
2. رجل
7. رجل
4. امرأة
5. رجل
6. امرأة

Writing Exercise 8-C.

أرى	ترين	ترى	ترى	يرى

Writing Exercise 8-D.

اسمي	اسمِك	اسمَك	اسمها	اسمه

Writing Exercise 8-E.

1. لا أرى الشمس.
2. أين شايك؟
3. اثنان وواحد يساوي ثلاثة.
4. الحمّام كبير جدًّا.

Unit 9

Writing Exercise 9-A.

2. يتكلم ‘five’
3. أربعة ‘four’
4. زوجة ‘wife’
5. لغة ‘language’
6. مع ‘with’
7. اسمها ‘her name’
8. الدكان ‘the shop’

Writing Exercise 9-B.

أتكلم	تتكلمين	تتكلم	تتكلم	يتكلم

Writing Exercise 9-C.

عنده	عندها	عندكِ	عندَك	عندي

Unit 10

Writing Exercise 10-A.

2. أفهم ‘I understand’
3. كلمة ‘word’
4. تعرفين ‘you (fem.) know’
5. جريدة ‘newspaper’
6. أقول ‘I say’
7. يساوي ‘is equal to’
8. ثلاثة ‘three’

Writing Exercise 10-B.

تلك	ذلك	هذه	هذا

Writing Exercise 10-C.

جريدتي	جريدتكِ	جريدتَك	جريدتها	جريدته

Writing Exercise 10-D.

أفهم	تفهمين	تفهم	**تفهم**	يفهم
أعرف	**تعرفين**	تعرف	تعرف	**يعرف**
أقول	تقولين	**تقول**	تقول	يقول

Writing Exercise 10-E.

أنا	أنتِ	أنتَ	هي	هو

Writing Exercise 10-F.

1. هذه المرأة تعرف ابني.
2. من أين ذلك الولد؟
3. البنت تريد أمّها
4. ليس عندي مال.
5. ماذا يريد ذلك الرجل؟

Unit 11

Writing Exercise 11-A.

2. صغيرة ‘small’
3. أربعة ‘four’
4. قهوة ‘coffee’
5. صديقك ‘your friend’
6. خطابه ‘his letter’
7. آسفة ‘sorry’
8. رسالة ‘message’

Writing Exercise 11-B.

أكتب	تكتبين	تكتب	تكتب	يكتب

Writing Exercise 11-C.

1. رجل وامرأة
2. خطاب لبنت
3. قلم للولد
4. كتاب بلغة جديدة
5. رسالة بالعربية / رسالة باللغة العربية

Writing Exercise 11-D.

ابني	ابنِك	ابنَك	ابنها	ابنه

Writing Exercise 10-F.

1. عندي
2. عندَك
3. عندها
4. عنده
5. عندِك

Unit 11

Writing Exercise 11-A.

2. صغيرة ‘small’
3. أربعة ‘four’
4. قهوة ‘coffee’
5. صديقك ‘your friend’
6. خطابه ‘his letter’
7. آسفة ‘sorry’
8. رسالة ‘message’

Writing Exercise 11-B.

أكتب	تكتبين	تكتب	تكتب	يكتب

Writing Exercise 11-C.

1. رجل وامرأة
2. خطاب لبنت
3. قلم للولد
4. كتاب بلغة جديدة
5. رسالة بالعربية / رسالة باللغة العربية

Writing Exercise 11-D.

ابني	ابنِك	ابنَك	ابنها	ابنه

Writing Exercise 11-E.

1. عندي
2. عندَك
3. عندها
4. عنده
5. عندكِ

Unit 12

Writing Exercise 12-A.

2. تسعة ‘nine’
3. ناقص ‘minus’
4. قلم ‘pen’
5. حبيبتي ‘my sweetheart (fem.)’
6. كلمة ‘word’
7. صفر ‘zero’
8. الظهر ‘noon’

Writing Exercise 12-B.

٢- تقرأ ٣- تعرفين ٤- أحبّ ٥- ترى ٦- يقول

Writing Exercise 12-D.

١- زوجي ٢- زوجتي ٣- زوجك

٤- زوجته ٥- زوجها ٦- زوجتك

Writing Exercise 12-D.

a. ٣ b. ٢ c. ١٦ d. ٩

e. ٧ f. ١٠ g. ٣١ h. ٢٨